

VOL. LIII. NO. 16,953.

REVOLUTION IN SERBIA.

KING ALEXANDER OVERTHROWS THE
REGENCY.MINISTERS AND REGENTS ARRESTED AT A BAN-
QUET IN THE PALACE—THE SKUPSTINA
DISSOLVED AND A NEW MINISTRY AP-
POINTED—REJOICING IN BELGRADE.Belgrade, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat
was effected here last night, and King Alexander I,
the youthful ruler of Serbia, who has heretofore
governed the country through Regents, today
rules in his own name.For many months past the situation in Serbia has
been critical, owing to the abuse of power by the
Regents and State officials. Affairs had become
so bad that the King determined to take the reins in
his own hands. In accordance with this determi-
nation plans were secretly laid by means of
which the Regents and the Ministry would be
quieted without opportunity for opposition.

KING ALEXANDER OF SERBIA.

The details of the coup d'etat were carried out
with remarkable swiftness and simplicity. The
Regents and the Cabinet Ministers responded to
an invitation to dine in the Old Palace last
evening. Eight were seated at dinner, the King
presiding. After the third course the King rose
and said to the Regents:"Gentlemen, for four years you, in my name,
have administered the kingly power. I thank
you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I
now feel able to administer the power myself, and
will exercise it from this moment. I beg you,
therefore, immediately to hand me your resignations."M. Ristich replied that he could not and would
not comply with the King's request, which was
contrary to the Constitution.

JOVAN RISTICH, EX-REGENT OF SERBIA.

The King thereupon left the room, and sent an
aide-camp to demand the resignations of the
Ministers. As they all remained obdurate, he
ordered them to leave the Old Palace and go to
the New Palace to pass the night. In the morning
they were conveyed to their homes under guard.Detachments of soldiers and bodies of police
had during the night taken possession of the Minis-
ters' houses and occupied the Government build-
ings.The Serbian army is loyal to the King. Had it
not been, the coup d'etat would not have been
possible. After the issuing of the proclamation
and long before daylight the King proceeded to
the barracks, where the troops were under
arms, and was received with joyous acclamations
and many expressions of loyalty.The proclamation issued everywhere in the
country today bears the King's signature. In it
Alexander declares that the Constitution has been
impaired and the rights of the citizens
impaired and the Constitution of the nation
impaired so that the King must end
the unhappy condition of affairs. He, there-
fore, declares that he has come of age, and has
assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the procla-
mation adds, the Serbian Constitution acquires
its full significance.The Regents have been deposed, the Cabinet
dismissed, and a new Ministry appointed. M.
Dukich is the new Prime Minister.This morning the King issued a decree dis-
solving the Skupstina, and writes for new elec-
tions have been sent to the various constitu-
encies. This shows that the preparations for the
coup d'etat must have been completed some time
ago. At 11 o'clock this morning the King, accom-
panied by many military and state officials, went
to the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was sung in
celebration of his accession to the throne.As the royal party were proceeding to the Cathedral
a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ram-
parts. Upon the conclusion of the religious
services at the Cathedral King Alexander returned
to the palace. He received an ovation from
people on the streets, and many of them followed
him to the palace. Here they cheered until the
King appeared upon a balcony and thanked the
people for their demonstrations of loyalty. He
promised to guard the Constitution and to secure
to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.The act of Alexander appears to meet with
the approval of the populace. The shops are
closed in honor of his accession, and the streets
are thronged with people discussing the situation.Tonight the King's assumption of power was
celebrated with a torchlight procession and
general illuminations.The Ministry which the King has driven from
power comprised M. Avakumovich, president of
the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs;
General Bogatzhevich, Minister of War; M.
Stoljanovich, Minister of Finance; M. Alkovich,
Minister of Public Works; M. Ruchvich, Minis-
ter of Public Instruction; M. Bazarich, Minis-
ter of the Interior; M. Velichkovich, Minister of
Justice, and M. Gvozdevich, Minister of Agricul-
ture and Commerce. They are Liberals.The course taken by the young King Alexander
will generally be attributed to the influence
of his father and mother, ex-King Milan and
Queen Natalie, who have recently been reconciled
after many years of discord. Queen Natalie has
never forgiven the Regents for her expulsion from
the country in May, 1890, which was accompanied
with considerable violence, and which evoked
a chivalrous resistance on the part of her sup-
porters, two of whom were killed. The Regency
was in some degree a menace to his dynasty, as well
as to the influence which he desired to exercise in
Serbia. The reconciliation, as well as the ap-
pearance of young Alexander to the period at
which he would be entitled to assume the gov-
ernment without a Regency, has made the houseof Obrenovich virtually irresistible, and left its
antagonists without any standing sufficient to
oppose the power of the reconciled family.The coup d'etat, therefore, is simply the re-
vival of the royal supremacy, which has been
weakened by the opposition of Milan and Na-
talia, and seriously impaired by the abdication of
Milan, and the subsequent troubles in which the
country was plunged, largely as a result of the
weakness of the crown. During the last year
these difficulties have increased, and radicalism
has reared its head in such a menacing manner
as to make the conservative classes long for
greater strength and unity at the source of
Government.As a matter of fact, the King has not attained
his majority. According to the Serbian law he
does not become of age until he is eighteen years
old, and he was born on August 14, 1876, he
will not be eighteen for considerably over a year.Vienna, April 14.—The "Neue Freie Presse,"
commenting today on the overthrow of the
Regency, says that plans to bring about this end
were arranged between ex-King Milan and M. Dukich,
the newly appointed regent. It adds that the
latter to Milan in Paris last week. It adds that
Queen Natalie, who is the daughter of a colonel
in the Russian army, was received by the Car-
ol at Livadia yesterday. This incident is believed
to mark the re-establishment of Russian influ-
ence at the Serbian Court and a consequent
opening of the Eastern question.The "Neue Freie Presse" expresses confidence
that the Serbian coup d'etat will have no serious
consequences. Austria, it says, has no cause to
disapprove the action of the young King, who
was probably influenced by his parents.The report of the intelligence that King Alex-
ander of Serbia had deposed the Regents and
taken upon himself the full powers of a King
caused a sharp fall in Serbian and other Euro-
pean securities on the Bourse here. "When King
Alexander announced the dismissal of the Regents
and Ministers, Regent Belkmarkovich rushed up
to the King and protested violently against the
King's action, and the King, in turn, the King's
side, interposed, and a violent passage at arms oc-
curred between the Regent and the King.M. Dukich, the new Prime Minister, was
King Alexander's tutor. He is a Radical with
broad views.Buda-Pesth, April 14.—Ex-King Milan passed
through this city this afternoon on his way to
Belgrade.London, April 14.—The Vienna correspondent of
the "Times" says: "The wording of King Alex-
ander's proclamation is quite in the style of ex-
King Milan, and the fact that the army supported
the coup d'etat affords further proof of Milan's
prompting Alexander, the military always having
been loyal to the ex-King. There is good reason
to regard the coup d'etat as a salutary issue
from a critical and dangerous situation, the
Regents having interpreted the constitution in an
arbitrary sense by turning the elections in favor
of the Radicals, and the fact that the country
was rapidly drifting into civil war."The immediate cause, or rather pretext, for the
Belgrade coup d'etat was furnished by the Govern-
ment's pressure exerted last month at the election
of the members of the Skupstina, or National
Assembly, and of the municipality of the capital.
The latter election, which resulted favorably for the
Ministerial candidates, was pronounced illegal by the
Council of State, whose members were afterward
threatened with arrest by the Cabinet.The coup d'etat was carried out in Serbia, the
Radicals, the Liberals and the Progressives, the latter
two having always been in a minority, unable to
bring power except through political intrigues, and
only for short periods of time. Last August the two
Regents, who governed Serbia in the name of the
young King Alexander, dissolved the Skupstina and
appointed a Liberal Ministry. All kinds of in-
scrupulous pressure were used by it at the March
elections. Many voters abstained from voting on
that account, and the elections in some districts
were deplorably marred by the Government, causing
at Belgrade and several other places. The Liberal
Cabinet obtained a small majority in the Chamber,
which usually contained 120 Radical deputies in a
total of 135. The elections returned sixty-four
Liberals, fifty-nine Radicals and four Progressives,
the vote of eight districts was annulled at this
last ballot. The Radicals obtained, however, 121,000
votes, the Liberals 110,000 and the Progressives 1,000.
So that the Radicals, who are in a minority in the
Chamber, have secured more votes than the Liberals,
who are in the majority in the Skupstina. The
Serbian people protested against the unfair inter-
ference of the Ministers, and the Government, and
this is the pretext which was used by the
patriotic advisers of the young King to induce
him to overthrow the Liberal cabinet and to
assume in accord with the Nation in regard to the
local and foreign policy of Serbia.

THE BEHIND SEA ARBITRATION.

MR. CARTER UPHOLDS THE RIGHT TO SEIZE
VESSELS ENGAGED IN PELAGIC SEALING.Paris, April 14.—James C. Carter, of counsel for
the United States, continued his address today be-
fore the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration. Mr. Car-
ter further discussed the law governing the tribunal,
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